

Mar. 13, 1940

Mella Y. Jelaudjian  
Washington, D. C.

Fossholms County

-1-

Chapter 5 - Section 8

The pioneers who made their way into this unbroken wilderness to build homes were denied the comforts of life which the present generation enjoy. To survive, all had to work. The logs in the pioneer homes were put in place with such precision that in some instances the work appeared to be done by machinery. There still remain in the County some of these old buildings with the logs lying in the same perfect shape in which they were placed more than one hundred years ago. Many of these houses have since been weatherboarded and ceiled inside and with the original chimneys and stone fireplaces preserved, they make a most comfortable home.

Between the logs of the houses, there were one or more port holes cut so that the pioneer could defend themselves from the savages with a rifle. The clap-boards used for the roof were about four feet long and care was always used to put them on the building in the light of the moon as the understanding was, whether true or not, that if they were placed on the building in the dark of the moon, they would cup up at the end, whereas, if placed on the building in the dark of the moon, they would lie flat.

The smaller cracks in the floor were stuffed with sage and there were always plenty of wild game hides which were used to cover the larger cracks and one was always used at the foot of the door to keep out the cold air.

Usually one of these puncheons in the floor would not be fastened down and underneath would be the vegetables and the syrup. Mr. Adkison told me of an incident which happened when he was a small boy. He, with some other boys, went in the spring of the year to the cabin of an old lady who lived in the mountains to get apples. The door was open but no one was to be found. After a consultation at the door about the disappointment, it was decided to move on. About that time one of the boys observed this loose puncheon slowly rising from the floor and presently the head of the old lady appeared above the floor with tangled hair and a none too clean face. She crawled out and asked the boys what they would have. When they told her it was apples, she went back down and began to toss them out. The boys gathered around this opening to the ground and discovered that in addition to this place being a cold storage for the apples, directly beneath this puncheon was also the sleeping quarters of this poor old unfortunate lady.

The out buildings built, after the new home was completed, were a cow shed, a spring house, and there was always close by the ash hopper. The ash hopper was built for the purpose of making lye with which to make soap. It was also used to remove the outer covering and the heart from the corn to be used for making hominy. It was built with clap-boards, the bottom ends sitting close together in a spout made from a small short log. The boards at the top were supported by a frame large enough to give the ash hopper its proper shape and size. The sides were re-

moved from the fireplace, they were placed in this hopper. In the spring of the year, water was poured in at the top on the ash. In about twenty-four hours lye would begin to slowly drip from the end of the spout. It was then only a few days until "scop day" and enough soap would be made to last until the next spring.

The cow and the horse shed was at first a rude affair. It was made for the purpose of sheltering the cow and horses from falling weather and not designed as a place where they might take refuge from the cold.

The spring house was a valuable asset to the home of the early settlers, and is still to be seen occasionally in the country. They were always constructed over the spring where the supply of drinking water came from. Usually a shallow excavation would be made to get down to solid earth and then smooth shallow rocks would be carried in and placed as close together as possible. Of course in time these rocks would become embedded in the earth giving the spring house the appearance of having a rock foundation, and over these rocks the water would run from the spring into the house. Placed here and there on these rocks would be the milk crocks, the butter jer, the churn in which cream was being accumulated for the next churning, and other things to be kept cool and fresh. Mr. Adkison recalls the spring house of "Aunt Fanny" McNeill, located in the pioneer settlement on the waters of Swago Creek, as a perfect model for a perfect setting. Her spring house its water spout and like one hundred and fifty feet from the house at the foot of a hill, and surrounded

by shade trees. Within this house were the rocks placed there many years before, the cold water running over them, and the milk crocks, butter jer, churn and other containers placed there to keep cool. Everything was spotlessly clean and it was a pleasant place to step into on a sweltering day. One hundred years from now the spring house will have been forgotten but they contributed in no small degree to the comfort of the early settlers.

The food of the pioneers was plain and plentiful but limited in variety. The woods abounded with deer. They were so plentiful that one could be killed at any time. They were plentiful in Foshontes County until the modern repeating rifle and shot gun first made their appearance. There were many other kinds of wild game. The streams were full of fish. With plenty of wild meat accompanied by sweetened corn pone and such vegetables as potatoes, hampers, and beans, they had plenty. Berries, apples and peaches were dried in the sun, as were many of the vegetables raised.

old to me by Mr. D. C. Jackson